themselves to take over all the debts and settling them for the agriculturists, the amount in each case being recovered in easy instalments from the agriculturists. Some such system was in vogue in Bhavanagar State.

As regards education, the additional allotment of Rs. 10,000 for primary education was too meagre. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs at least should be allotted if illiteracy should be wiped off in the country. No doubt, schools existed in many villages, but many of them were single-teacher schools. These schools were found to be of not much avail to anybody, as described by the Education Commissioner with the Government of India.

It was a duty of the Government to see that each village was provided with a drinking water well, a dispensary and a school and then with optional items like electric lights. And if even these necessities were not provided, there would be no justification in the Government collecting any taxes from the people. In some cases the Government were showing greater readiness in providing luxuries like electric lights without giving the more necessary requirements such as drinking water wells. This, the member remarked, was a wrong way of doing things.

Mr. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA SAHIB referred to the pitiable condition of the raiyat classes and deplored that all coercive steps resorted to by the revenue officers were being directed against them. Government, no doubt, were pleased to order relief on certain lines, but these generally went to benefit only the middle class men and not those who needed relief most. For this reason he requested that special instructions be issued to the Amildars to treat the hard-hit raiyats with special sympathy. He appealed to Government to help the raiyats in all possible ways, and to exempt children of agriculturists from payment of school fees. He suggested, in conclusion, that books should be supplied free of cost to such of the pupils as were really unable to buy them.

Mr. DONDE GOWDA did not agree with the Dewan's statement that the generality of the raiyats were paying their land revenue dues without any difficulty. Agriculture was not at all a paying occupation and agriculturists were living a hand-to-mouth existence. After the passing of the Agriculturists' Relief Regulation, the raiyats were not commanding any credit from the local money-lenders and the place of these had been taken by Pathan money-lenders whose rates of interest were literally ruining the raiyats. The Government should take steps to put an end to such usurious rates of interest and provide cheaper credit for agriculturists.

The speaker next referred to the condition of major and minor tanks in the State and said that most of them had silted up or breached and remained unattended to for years together. He suggested that the authorities should take a census of all such tanks and see to their restoration in accordance with a definite programme.

With regard to the financial position of village panchayets, the member observed that all their accumulated funds were invested in Government Savings Banks and the interest accrued thereon was being appropriated by the Government themselves, to the prejudice of the panchayets. If the interest receipts had been allowed to be utilized by the panchayets, they would have improved inter-village communications and provided themselves with drinking water wells. He hoped that these items would be provided by the Government themselves in view of the income that was accruing to them in the shape of interest on savings bank deposits held on behalf of the panchyets.

At this stage, the Assembly rose for lunch and met again at 3-40 p.m.

Swearing in of a Member.

Mr. M. R. PUTTASWAMI, Excise Contractor, Arsikere, made the prescribed oath of allegiance to His Highness the Maharaja and then took his seat.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*contd.*

Mr. H. M. CHANNABASAPPA

thanked the Dewan for the assurance contained in his Opening Address to the Assembly that the Government would not tax the people of the State any further. This was suggestive of a realisation on the part of the Government that the raiyats had reached their maximum tax-bearing capacity. But even from the point of view of the taxes already levied from the people, he would ask whether the amenities provided by the Government were adequate. Referring to the budget in general, he observed that, as usual, it had become a surplus budget purely as a result of withdrawal of accumulated reserves. This system of withdrawal from reserves had been going on for the past 10 years although it had been objected to all along. If at least adequate grants had been provided for various items of moral and material improvement, it might have been justified. But that was not the case. Though the revenues of the State had increased considerably, the nation-building departments were proposed to be given the same grants as were given several years earlier when the revenues of the State were very much less. In particular, it was a matter for regret that no amount whatever had been provided for economic improvement. On this account, the subjects of the State were apprehending that the Government might be thinking that nothing more remained to be done in the direction of economic development. The Government had helped their servants by removing the cut in salaries as soon as the financial condition improved. The speaker did not know why the Government did not similarly think of helping the tax-payers also to tide over their difficulties. As many as 10 years had elapsed since the Dewan made the famous pronouncement that every village should have a drinking water well, a school, a dispensary, a co-operative society, etc. But as yet that ideal had not been fulfilled. These were the primary wants of each village for which every year the representatives of the people had been pleading for adequate grants. But beyond providing every year a small amount in the provisional budget and something more at the conclusion of the discussions in the Assembly just to appease the members, the Government had not seriously tackled the problem. It was a matter for regret that though the expenditure on administration was disproportionately high as compared with the revenues of the State, the grievances of the people who contributed these revenues had not been redressed. He appealed to the Dewan to undertake a bold programme of amelioration of the condition of the raiyats and earn their eternal gratitude.

Mr. B. MARULAPPA, while thanking the Government for providing for drinking water wells a sum of Rs. 1,75,000 in the budget year as against only Rs. 1,00,000 in the current year, requested that a special grant be allotted to the Chitaldrug District for the eradication of guinea-worm disease. He also thanked the Government for providing Rs. 30,000 for a girder bridge across the Vedavathi River near Kellodu. As the Vajra project in Hosadurga Taluk was equally important and an estimate therefor had also been prepared, he requested that funds therefor be provided and the work undertaken as early as possible. As regards medical aid, he pointed out that the Red Cross Society had undertaken a programme of providing maternity homes in all taluks of the district. As the District Board was unable to provide its quota of expenditure owing to its poor finances, he requested the Government to provide the necessary funds. He suggested that village panchayet collections which had accumulated and which remained unspent except in some cases for erection of gate-pillars, etc., which were not useful to the public, be permitted to be spent for providing more schools. He next brought to notice that while a fee of only 4 annas per head was levied on cattle belonging to Shimoga District for grazing in the Shimoga State Forest, a heavier fee of 8 annas per head was levied on cattle belonging to Chitaldrug District for grazing in the State forests, and requested that a uniform fee be levied without any invidious distinction being made as between the cattle of one district and those of another. As regards the

Chowlur Bridge in Chellakere Taluk, he said that an estimate had been prepared and that the District Board was prepared to contribute its quota, and requested Government to provide their share of the expenditure in the budget. He next requested that additional accommodation be provided in the High Schools at Chitaldrug and Davangere so that all pupils seeking admission for the IV and VI forms might be provided with seats. Lastly, as Davangere was an important industrial and trade centre, he suggested that the industrial school which the Government were contemplating to start, might be established at that place.

Mr. G. MALLANNA referred to attachment of lands for arrear of land revenue and complained that in many cases lands were being sold by auction without any regard to their worth and requested that auctioning officers should be instructed to see that reasonable prices were secured in all cases. In regard to the engineering works of District Boards, he pointed out that supervision over execution of works was vested in the Public Works Department. After the works were completed and bills presented for payment, a sufficiently detailed scrutiny of the bills was made by the Executive Engineer. In spite of it, they were being submitted to the Superintending Engineer for formal scrutiny. This procedure involved needless delay and the contractors were being inconvenienced on this account. He therefore requested that this system of submitting bills to the Superintending Engineers merely for formal scrutiny be dispensed with. Speaking of the work of the Public Works Department he stated that the department was not paying sufficient attention to the improvement of channels, and requested that Deputy Commissioners be entrusted with this work also. As regards the Industries Department, he suggested that the budget be prepared and furnished separately as in the case of the University and the Railways, so that the losses sustained or profits earned by the various industrial undertakings of the Government might be clearly known. With regard to the Iron and Steel Works, on which huge sums of money had been invested by the Government, he suggested that all the amounts should be treated as loans to the Works, that the Works should be required to pay a certain rate of interest thereon and that they should also be called upon to create a sinking fund for repayment of the loans within a certain number of years. Personally he would even go the length of suggesting the payment of a bonus to the members of the staff of the Works in case the management succeeded in showing large profits. He next pointed out that while the Sugar Company was able to derive large profits and also declare as high a dividend as 15 per cent, the raiyats who supplied cane to the company were paid lower rates than before. Consequently, after meeting the cost of cultivation, paying the assessment and returning the advance taken, cane-suppliers were suffering very heavy losses. He requested that these difficulties of the raiyats be considered and action taken to pay them better rates for cane supplied by them. Referring to the Iron Works budget, he stated that the expenditure provided included certain allotments for improvement of the Bhadravathi Town also which was not justifiable. He then observed that the provision for village improvements was very much less than necessary and requested that in addition to enhancing the grant, Government should also make the concerned Revenue Sub-Division Officers responsible for village improvement works within their jurisdiction. He next suggested that an enhanced grant should be provided under house-building advances and that the provision made for giving motor-car advances was altogether unnecessary since motor companies themselves were selling cars under the instalment system. As regards the Electrical Department, he suggested that all the materials for electrical projects should be purchased through the Stores Purchase Committee instead of directly from America so that payment of large commissions to canvassers or

local agents might be obviated. Lastly, he brought to the notice of the Government that the surgical operations conducted in the Krishnarajendra Hospital were far from satisfactory. An impression had been created among the people that lives of patients were being experimented upon and that many of the operations performed were unsuccessful. He was personally aware that a number of operations conducted in the hospital within the previous 15 days had proved fatal. He requested that needful enquiries be made and necessary action taken to allay the fears entertained by the public.

Srimathi D. SAKAMMA pleaded (1) that maternity facilities be provided as far as possible in all rural parts, (2) that more scholarships be awarded to lady students studying in the Medical College and sufficient encouragement shown to those passing out of the college by appointing them as lady doctors, (3) that more beds be provided in the Krishnarajendra and the Vani Vilas Hospitals, since beds were sometimes being spread on the ground for want of sufficient accommodation and whenever it rained these were getting wet and patients were thereby being inconvenienced very much, (4) that a few in-patient wards be attached to all dispensaries situated in villages, and qualified midwives appointed at each hobli headquarter since many cases of confinement were proving fatal on the way to the nearest hospitals (5) that women teachers alone be appointed in all primary schools—both boys' and girls'—as far as possible, since young pupils would naturally feel more at home with women teachers, (6) that increased number of scholarships be given to girls to encourage them to take to education and that boarding homes for girls be established in all the districts so that the difficulties in the way of parents sending their girls to Bangalore and Mysore Cities for high school education might be obviated, (7) that drinking water wells be provided for all the villages in the State at the rate of at least one well in each taluk every year, (8) that in future at least two women be invariably nominated to the Legislative Council to represent Women's Interest, (9) that the possibilities of clove cultivation on a commercial scale in the State be investigated, (10) that wattle-bark seedlings be planted on a large scale in the malnad as the bark would be very useful for tanning purposes, and (11) that the coffee planters be helped in all possible ways and particularly by establishing coffee curing works at Mysore also as early as possible.

Mr. K. L. NANJAPPA NADIG pointed out that the grant of Rs. 1,15,100 for rural reconstruction was inadequate considering the magnitude of the works to be executed in all the villages. No doubt the Government deserved to be complimented on their rural reconstruction policy and appointing even a special officer to look after that work, but at the same time out of the grant provided, only a sum of Rs. 80,000 would be left over after meeting establishment and other charges and this sum would not be sufficient for carrying out improvement work. He therefore suggested that the grant be enhanced to at least Rs. 1·50 lakhs.

He strongly pleaded for adequate drinking water facilities being provided in all rural parts, especially those places where there was a total failure of rains for some years continuously, such as the Krishnarajapet and the Chamarajanagar Taluks where people were undergoing untold difficulties for want of drinking water. Other places must have been suffering similarly and if the position should be improved at all, the allotment for drinking water wells should be increased to at least Rs. 2 lakhs, more especially because District Boards were not in a position to contribute any quota of expenditure on this account. The member also suggested that, while distributing the allotment, the Government should show special preference to places which had not received rains for more than one year.

Continuing, he pointed out that the condition of district fund roads was deplorable. Although the District Boards were receiving all the income from bus licenses, they had not been paying adequate attention for the

improvement of roads. Even if proposals were made by the Executive Engineer for the improvement of district fund roads, the District Boards would not approve of them. As a result of this, certain important roads which were feeders to State Fund roads were in a bad state. The Mysore Bluff road *via* Bannur and the Seringapatam-Channarayapatna road were only two of the many such instances. While formerly broken metal was used for the improvement of roads, at present only field metal was being used. He did not know how at that rate the roads should improve. The allotment made in the provisional budget worked out at Rs. 150 per mile which was most inadequate. He therefore requested that it be enhanced substantially. He even wished that these two roads be converted into State Fund roads.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH also endorsed the above view and added that the accidents that were happening at present on these roads were due to their bad condition.

Continuing, **Mr. NANJAPPA NADIG** observed that the grant for expansion of primary education was very inadequate. He regretted that while the sum of Rs. 15,000 provided in the current year's budget was considered inadequate, a still smaller sum of Rs. 10,000 had been proposed for it in the budget year. The schools in the villages were absolutely ill-equipped and funds would be necessary for improving the equipment. The pay of the teachers also would have to be immediately added to, at least in some small measure. In some places, the concerned village panchayets were giving small allowances to the teachers, but latterly even that practice had been objected to by the Government. It was unfortunate that the pay of primary school masters, who were expected to train up future citizens, should be receiving only Rs. 7 while that of police constables was much more. The speaker also pleaded for improvement of the pay and prospects of teachers in grant-in-aid institutions. He pleaded for an English class being attached to each upper primary school, at least as an experimental measure. At present, pupils desirous of appearing for the English Lower Secondary Examination, after passing the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, had to undergo full 4 years' course in a middle school, and this was a handicap which had to be obviated.

He next complained that though a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 had been provided for the improvement of town and minor municipalities, minor municipalities were not receiving much benefit since the bulk of the grant was being utilised for the improvement of the town municipalities. In this connection he referred to the need for an increased grant to the Krishnarajapet Municipality and requested the Government to at least give their promised contribution for the drainage scheme of the municipality which had already been approved of by the Director of Public Health.

He then pointed out that although a contribution of Rs. 2,000 had been recovered from the raiyats holding lands below the Bhupinakere minor tank, the sluices had not been repaired. He urged that in case the sluices were not repaired immediately, the contribution should be returned to the respective landholders.

Mr. MAHOMED MUSTAPHA SAHIB regretted that there was not even one Urdu girls' middle school in the Kolar District, and requested that one such school be provided for Kolar Town. He next brought to notice the untold difficulties experienced by the people of Kolar Town for drinking water. The water supplied through the main line was not sufficient even for one-fourth of the population. He requested that some special grant be provided for improving the water-supply. The difficulties for drinking water were felt similarly in all parts of the district and some special steps had to be taken urgently for mitigating the same. In conclusion, he earnestly pleaded for adequate steps being taken by the Government to prevent the havoc that was being played in the villages by Pathans and other itinerant moneylenders who were veritable blood-suckers.

Mr. K. MARULAPPA brought to notice the inadequacy of medical relief in the Kadur District and observed that there

was not even one dispensary anywhere between Banavara and Ajjampur. Referring to the need for improving communications, he regretted that although an estimate for constructing a bridge across the Yegati River had been prepared and submitted for sanction long ago, sanction had been accorded for a bridge at Kellodu, which in his opinion was not equally urgent. He requested that the work which was originally contemplated be sanctioned in preference to other similar works.

Mr. S. N. RAMANNA added that the work had been proposed by the District Board, but not taken up for want of funds. In this connection he said that the District Board had resolved to apply to the Government for a loan of about Rs. 4 lakhs and that if the loan was sanctioned, the Board would be in a position to undertake several big projects in the district including the bridge under reference.

Mrs. K. D. RUKMINIAMMA pleaded very strongly for greater attention being paid by the Government for the spread of education, especially women's education. She was of opinion that the encouragement shown to women's education at present was altogether inadequate. Even in regard to primary education, at every session of the Assembly and the Legislative Council, as well as in the Press and on the platform, insistent demands were being made for greater attention. And unless and until every girl of school-going age was made to receive primary education, the country could not progress. She felt sorry that Mysore which very long ago was recognised to be the pioneer among all the administrations in India so far as women's education was concerned, was now far behind other states and provinces in the matter. While the percentage of literacy among women in British India was 9, and in Travancore 16, it was only 2½ in Mysore. It was therefore the first and foremost duty of the State to raise the percentage. So far, sufficient encouragement could not be shown as the financial position of the State had been far from satisfactory. Now that the position had improved, it was necessary to formulate a 5-year plan or a 10-year plan for completely wiping off illiteracy in the land. The Mysore State Women's Conference once waited in deputation on the Government to plead for liberal attitude in the matter of women's education. Assurances in this behalf had been held out by the Government, but so far they had not been fulfilled. The Women's Conference, with its limited finances, had tried its best to further the cause of women's education. Its representatives had inspected some villages and established grant-in-aid girls' schools. With the help of the Government, these schools were being run successfully. If more help was forthcoming, they could do the work on a larger scale and in many more places. Unfortunately however, more help was not forthcoming. She thought that co-education was primarily responsible for the set-back in women's education although the framers of the scheme might not have visualised the results thereof. In a village called Varuna, only a few girls were attending the boys' school at the place, since there was no separate school for girls. But when a separate school was opened, not only those few but as many as 30 other girls joined it. In another village called Bhogadi also, a similar thing had happened. In a third village called Tandya, as many as 65 girls joined the girls' school the very day it was opened. These instances went to show that if only separate schools were started, thousands of girls who were not attending schools at present, would join them. In a majority of cases, parents were not willing to send their daughters to boys' schools. And even if they were willing, it was not possible in many cases to admit the girls since there was not sufficient accommodation for the boys themselves. In this view, separate schools for girls and boys were absolutely necessary and the Government should somehow find the necessary funds for providing them. As regards the staff for girls' schools, she said that as far as possible women teachers alone should be appointed. In reply to a representation relating to this

subject at the previous session of the Assembly, the Director of Public Instruction had stated that, although there was no objection to appoint women teachers for primary schools in the villages, the main difficulty was that women teachers were hardly available for appointment unless they were offered special allowances in addition to the sanctioned pay. She did not see why such allowances should not be paid so long as the desirability of appointing women teachers was admitted. She hoped that this and other questions connected with women's education would receive more sympathetic treatment at the hands of the Government at least in the budget year.

Continuing, **Mrs. RUKMINIAMMA** claimed that even on the population basis, girls' education was entitled to greater attention than boys' education. But, in spite of it, the amount spent on girls' education was negligible compared to that spent on boys' education in each stage. While as much as Rs. 3,89,000 had been provided for boys attending the high schools, only Rs. 53,000 had been provided for the education of girls attending similar schools. In other words, the expenditure on account of the high school education of girls was only one-seventh of that on the high school education of boys. As regards middle school education, a sum of Rs. 5·59 lakhs had been provided for boys while only Rs. 62,000 had been provided for girls. In this case, the expenditure on account of the education of girls was only one-ninth of that on the education of boys of the same stage. So far as primary education was concerned. Rs. 22,000 had been provided for boys, whereas only Rs. 5,500 had been provided for girls. This meant that the expenditure on account of girls' education was only one-fourth of that incurred on account of boys' education of that stage. According to the population figures, the expenditure on account of women's education should have been very much more than that incurred on account of boys' education. But she would be content if the expenditure on women's education was brought to the same level as that incurred on account of boys' education.

She next referred to the hostel attached to the Intermediate College at Bangalore and said that she was glad to find that it was run on up-to-date lines. She requested that the women's hostel at Mysore City should also be improved on similar lines. She then suggested that these hostels be open to all *bona fide* visitors so that defects, if any, in their working might be brought to the notice of the concerned authorities.

She then brought to notice the difficulties felt by the S.S.L.C. girl students in Mysore, in the matter of prosecuting their studies further with Science subjects as optionals. Such pupils were bound to go to Bangalore since Science subjects were not provided for in the Women's College at Mysore. With the gradual rise in the marriageable age of girls, even grown up girls were now willing to attend the college classes, but they could not leave their parents and go to a distant place. Nor could the parents afford to send them. In a few cases, the girls were willing to attend the boys' colleges, but admission was refused to them, because the University had passed a rule to that effect. It was good that the University had done so, but the difficulties in the way of parents sending their daughters away to Bangalore were genuine and the Government ought to solve them in consultation with the University. She had moved a proposition in the University Senate for the establishment of a Science College at Mysore itself, but unfortunately it fell through by a majority of only one vote. She however hoped that her present proposal would receive sympathetic consideration at the hands of the University and the Government.

Mr. R. P. RAJANNA urged the need for providing better and more accommodation to the members of the House going to Mysore for attending the meetings. He did not like 3 or 4 members belonging to different communities and faiths being put up in one and the same room.

Referring to the budget, he pleaded for the provision of medical and mater-

nity aid in rural parts and particularly in the Goribidnur Taluk. He thought that the difficulties in the matter of maternity aid in the villages could have been more fully and graphically described if in the Assembly there had been some lady members from rural parts. He was of opinion that a midwife should be stationed at each hobli headquarter and that a maternity hospital be provided for each taluk. He then requested that provision be made for opening an Urdu girls' middle school in the Kolar Town, as there was no such school anywhere in the district. He concluded with an earnest plea for the restoration of the Thippaganahalli tank in Goribidnur Taluk.

Mr. Yajaman N. Y. VEERABHADRACHAR pleaded for more educational facilities for pupils of the Viswakarma community. Referring to the backward class scholarship grant, he said that it did not work out at more than Re. 1 per pupil. He requested that the provision be enhanced so that each pupil would be enabled to get a scholarship, the amount being something better than at present. He next said that a building in Mysore, valued at nearly Rs. 10,000, had been given by a certain philanthropist to be used as a hostel for pupils of the Viswakarma community. As that building was not sufficient to accommodate all the pupils of the community studying in Mysore, he requested that a free site be caused to be given by the municipality and a special building grant be also sanctioned by Government, as donations had already been promised for meeting the recurring expenses.

Mr. Gurukar VENKATARAMANE GOWDA brought to notice the hard-heartedness with which land revenue was being collected in Kankanhalli Taluk. Milch cattle which had young calves, in some cases not even 8 or 10 days old, were separated from their young ones and attached for non-payment of dues. The pain and indignation caused to the raiyats on this account were indescribable. There were a good number of raiyats, specially the aged, who were so sensitive as not to take their food if calves were denied their mothers' milk. They would be less sorry if the young calves also were taken away along with their mothers. But he would request that attachment of milch cattle be put a stop to.

He next brought to notice the difficulties of the cocoanut-garden owners in Kankanhalli Taluk. Formerly that taluk had no irrigational facilities. Representations having been made to the Government, the Mavathur project was undertaken and completed and the raiyats at first felt very glad for it. But now every one of them was feeling sorry because the assessment on cocoanut-garden lands was raised to Rs. 9-4-0 per acre, whether water was supplied or not. Representations in the matter were made to the First Member of Council who was kind enough to promise relief to the garden owners. But as yet no relief had been given, and he hoped that the petition submitted by the garden owners to the Government in the matter would be disposed of both urgently and sympathetically. The garden owners were not in need of water from the tank and would be content if the assessment was not raised.

The PRESIDENT said that the matter was being inquired into.

Mr. Patel LINGAPPA stated that the demand on the Sericultural Department for the supply of disease-free cocoons was larger than originally anticipated and that therefore the provision for the department should be enhanced to at least Rs. 20,000.

Mr. Y. V. MUNISWAMY IYER referred to the inadequate progress in the direction of restoration of minor tanks. Although the Public Works Department was nearly 70 years old, he was sorry that only about 5,000 tanks had been restored so far. He feared that at the present rate it would take not less than 150 years more for the remaining tanks to be restored. He thought it possible to have all the minor tanks restored in a period of about 20 to 25 years if only the Government could provide about Rs. 10 lakhs every year for the purpose. It was possible, he said, to find funds to this extent by crediting to the establishment charges and tools and plant charges account

only 15 per cent out of the 18 per cent of the cost of works of local bodies on behalf of which the works were executed through the agency of the Public Works Department, the remaining 3 per cent being earmarked for minor tank restoration.

Mr. S. THIMME GOWDA *alias* **THAMMAIYA GOWDA** pointed out that although the income from land tax amounted to as much as Rs. 1¼ crores, the attention paid to the improvement of the lot of the agriculturist was inadequate. He thought that this was due partly to the higher officers of the Agricultural Department which was mainly concerned with the raiyats' welfare, living in the cities and not knowing enough about the conditions of life of the raiyats. He requested that more fieldmen be appointed for work in the taluks and that their prospects should also be improved. He prayed for more attention being paid to the improvement of agriculture and for the timely supply of improved seeds, scientific manures, etc., to the agriculturists.

Mr. PRESIDENT stated that Government intended to give very special attention to the Agricultural Department in the coming year.

Mr. THIMME GOWDA thanked the President for the statement. Continuing, he observed that the grant for village panchayets required to be enhanced since the present allotment would work out at only Rs. 8 per panchayet, which sum was quite insufficient to meet all its needs.

As many philanthropists were coming forward with large donations for providing medical aid in rural parts, he requested Government to allot sufficient grants for supplementing the funds for fulfilling the purpose. He concluded with a plea for liberal grants for the spread of primary education.

Mr. K. VENKATARAMIAH pleaded strongly for the establishment of a maternity hospital at Konanur in Arkalgud Taluk. The municipality and the District Board had each agreed to meet 1/3 of the cost of the building. A local *sahukar* also had contributed Rs. 10,000. And there was a likelihood of another sum of Rs. 10,000 being donated if the Dewan made up his mind to visit Ramanathapur. In these circumstances, he requested Government to provide the necessary funds for the establishment of a hospital.

He next referred to the necessity for constructing an *anicut* across a certain jungle stream in the Arkalgud Taluk for impounding water for irrigation purposes. The people of the locality were prepared to bear all the expenditure on account of the project. Even financial assistance from Government was not wanted. If at all, the Government stood to derive an annual revenue of about Rs. 10,000 in the shape of wet assessment and cesses. He requested the Government to include this project in their programme of works to be undertaken in the budget year and to have the necessary plans and estimates prepared urgently.

Mr. A. M. CHANNAMARE GOWDA bitterly complained that the efforts so far made in the direction of combating illiteracy in the land were very meagre. Although the Government were deriving a large income in the shape of education cess, they were not providing educational facilities on an adequate scale in the rural parts. In the first place the number of schools was quite small. Even where they existed, they were not properly maintained except those located on the road-side. If the Government were prepared to spend at least all the amount collected by means of education cess, he thought that the problem of primary and secondary education could be mostly solved.

He then brought to notice that many tanks in the State had silted up and had no proper sluices and waste-weirs. Although wet assessment was being collected from all the landholders below the tanks, attention was not paid to the removal of silt or to providing or improving the sluices and waste-weirs. He requested that early attention be paid to such tanks not only in the interest of cultivation but also with a view to supply drinking water to as many villages as possible. In this connection he suggested that the Hessarghatta Tank be improved and drinking

water supplied to as many surrounding villages as possible.

Mr. Mummadi H. C. VEERABHADRAPPA prayed that the grant under Agriculture be enhanced substantially, that the Government themselves might take over the entire responsibility for the spread of primary and secondary education as the District Boards were unable to do much in this direction, that a middle school be provided for each hobli and in particular to the Handanakere hobli in Chiknaikanhalli Taluk, that another middle school be given for Hullekere, Gubbi Taluk, where a building had been promised to be placed at the disposal of the department for the purpose, that steps be taken to see that village panchayet income was not frittered away on wasteful items such as erection of gate-pillars but spent on useful and beneficial items like drinking water wells, and that at least two veterinary dispensaries be provided for each taluk so that cattle suffering from diseases might be attended to promptly and saved the trouble of having to cover long distances.

Mr. MIRZA AZIZULLA BEIG referred to the need felt by *gosha* women for a separate room in the out-patients' dispensary attached to the Vani Vilas Hospital at Bangalore. There was such an arrangement in the old Maternity Hospital. Women as well as men accompanying some of them were made to keep together in the out-patient dispensary in the new hospital which *gosha* ladies did not relish.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) enquired how males also could get in when, as a matter of fact, they could not be admitted inside.

Mr. MIRZA AZIZULLA BEIG replied that there was a septic ward whereto patients suffering from dysentery were sent. That ward was not meant exclusively for women and sometimes male doctors also attended to cases.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that this was no longer the practice.

Proceeding, **Mr. AZIZULLA BEIG** observed that medical treatment should invariably be accompanied by humane treatment and that the latter was often wanting in the Vani Vilas Hospital as well as in other hospitals in the cities, on which a good deal of expenditure had been incurred. He had himself seen a number of instances in which poor people did not get as much attention as the rich, and had shed tears on this account. It was possible that the richer patients paid the doctors for services rendered, but that was no reason why the poorer folk should receive scant courtesy. In fact it was necessary that helpless people should be attended to first and with due kindness.

Lastly, he suggested that steps be taken to improve the buildings in which Hindustani primary and middle schools for girls were located. Most of the buildings were insanitary, ill-ventilated and ill-equipped. The drains surrounding them were not cleaned well, and the stink emanating therefrom added to the unhealthiness of the localities. Muslim girls had not sufficient fresh air at home and it was necessary to help them to breathe free air at least at school. At present, however, they lacked it everywhere and this was the main reason why many Muslim ladies suffered from tuberculosis.

Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA pleaded strongly for the improvement of the malnad which was deteriorating from year to year. He next referred to the difficulties felt by the *bagayet* landowners on account of failure of crops owing to the attack of *koleroga* and to other causes. Remissions were not granted and payment of the full assessment was being insisted upon. It was necessary to grant remissions in all deserving cases and also to provide a special grant for the free supply of sufficient quantities of spraying materials for combating *koleroga*. He also requested (1) that the grants for inter-village communications and minor municipalities be increased, (2) that the Thirthahalli Municipality be given a special grant as its income was insufficient even to pay interest on the loans it had raised, (3) that the plans and estimates which had been prepared for a bridge across the Thunga River

be got revised as it was stated that the original estimate of Rs. 3 lakhs was too high and could conveniently be brought down to about Rs. 1½ lakhs and that the work be undertaken as early as possible, and (4) that the scale of *potgi* to shanbhogs, patels and talaries be increased.

The PRESIDENT observed that it was not possible to take up work in connection with the Thunga Bridge for the present, as the bridge over the Shimsha was considered to be more urgent.

Dharmaparayane Sri. ALAMMA requested (1) that the period of work in all workshops, factories and other industrial concerns be reduced from 8 to 6 hours a day, (2) that leave for a period of one month before and 2 months after confinement be caused to be granted to women-labourers as also a bonus as prescribed in the Maternity Benefit Regulation, and (3) that children of and above the age of 12 alone should be employed in all factories, the hours of work being limited in their case to only 4 hours.

Mr. K. LAKSHMINARAYANA RAO observed that there was one source of revenue the burden of which did not fall on the tax-payer and which Government had not sufficiently tapped, and that was the sandal revenue. Although sandalwood had been treated as one of the endowments of nature, he thought that sufficient efforts had not been put forth for deriving the best return possible from it, since a lot of sandalwood was not removed for purposes of oil extraction. In 1930, when there was a deficit budget, the provision under Forest was as much as Rs. 15 lakhs. But the provision for the budget year was only Rs. 11 lakhs. He suggested that the grant be enhanced to at least Rs. 15 lakhs so that measures might be adopted for extracting oil from larger quantities of sandalwood.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA observed that much benefit was not accruing to the raiyats from the work of the Nagenhalli experimental station. Good seedlings were being given by the depot only to a few raiyats. Further, a particular variety of paddy alone was being grown. He did not know why the experimental station should not grow different varieties of paddy.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that the question was already engaging attention.

Mr. M. SUBBAIYA then complained against the scant attention paid to the work of renovation of certain buildings declared as ancient and protected monuments. He alleged that the De Haviland's bridge at Seringapatam, which was reminiscent of historical associations, recently came down purely as a result of neglect of duty on the part of the concerned officers. Continuous attention and an expenditure of a few hundred rupees would have been quite sufficient to save it. It was a great pity that Seringapatam, so near to Mysore and so important a place of historical interest, had lost an ancient monument. And yet, it was curious that Government had not cared to investigate who all were responsible for it. There was another fine building in the Krishnamurthy Gardens, built so long ago as 1890. That building was in a neglected condition. He requested Government to ungrudgingly provide all the funds required to maintain such monumental buildings in proper condition. He next requested the Government to raise at least by two feet the bund of the bridge across the Cauvery beyond Paschimavahini so that cattle might be saved from the perpetual danger of falling into the river. He then brought to notice that sufficient trouble was not being taken by the Health Department to supply in time serum and other medicines required when epidemics broke out in the villages. In a village three miles from Seringapatam, cholera had broken out some time before, and since medical treatment was not readily available, many of the cases had proved fatal.

He also brought to notice that the interval between the arrival at the Mysore Junction of an in-coming train and the departure from that junction of an out-going train in a different route was not enough for through passengers to change train. A marriage party had taken up through tickets from Seringapatam to Nanjangud. The train arrived

at 11-40 A.M. at Mysore. In the interval between alighting at Mysore and reaching the other end of the platform for catching the train to Nanjangud, the latter train departed, having been scheduled to leave at 11-45 A.M. Thus, the difficulties felt by railway passengers at present were great. If such things were rectified, there would be no reason why passengers should prefer buses to railway trains.

The PRESIDENT said that he would inquire into the matter.

Lastly, Mr. M. SUBBAIYA said that sufficient vigilance should be exercised by the Police Department and action taken to prevent betting in connection with horse races, as a good number of rich merchants and even middle class families had been completely ruined by their sole breadwinners staking and losing their all on betting. He wished that the Inspector-General of Police who had done much for the improvement of the Police Department had also paid some little attention to the prevention of betting.

Mr. N. BHOGI MALLIAH felt proud that Heggaddevankote Taluk which he represented had recently come to greater prominence even in far off western countries in view of its elephant wealth, the khedda operations, and the large sandal revenue derived in it. He therefore requested the Government to provide enhanced grants for the amelioration of the condition of the people of that taluk. He prayed, in particular, that electricity be supplied to the villages of the taluk, that drinking water facilities be provided on a large scale, that more primary schools be started, that a bridge at Tumsoge across the Kapila River be constructed at an early date, that the Hunsur-Begur road be improved and converted into a provincial road, that the difficulties felt by the raiyats in the matter of removal of *seebu* and fuel from the district forests for domestic use be obviated, that an additional teacher be given to the middle school at Sargur in which there were more than 100 students but only two teachers, and that a middle school be opened at Hampapura as there were only two middle schools for the whole taluk at present.

ANOTHER MEMBER said that when incomplete middle schools were in existence, pupils were being permitted to take up English as second language. But, with the abolition of incomplete schools, such permission had been withdrawn. And the pupils had to undergo a long course of 6 years in upper primary schools and a further course of 4 years in middle schools if they wanted to appear for the middle school examination. As children of the raiyats generally began their educational career at a late age, by the time they reached the middle school course, they would be more than 15 years of age. But there was a rule in the department that no pupil above 16 years of age should be admitted into a middle school. Thus, practically, boys from rural parts were more or less debarred from receiving high school education. He requested that the rule be relaxed.

He also stressed the need for establishing rural development centres in as many places as possible, providing adequate funds for carrying out the rural reconstruction policy which the Government themselves had adumbrated.

He next pointed out that as a result of the recent inclusion, in certain cases, of *gomal* lands also as forest area, the difficulties of agriculturists in the matter of grazing their cattle had increased and he requested the Government to give them relief by releasing those lands again for *gomal* purposes.

Mr. MIR MAHOMED SAB pointed out that though the maidan parts of the State were more prosperous than the malnad, *bagayet* assessment in the latter was higher than in the former. This, in his opinion, was not just. Secondly, coffee, cardamom and arecanut were the principal crops in the malnad, but the landowners were in straitened circumstances due to the losses sustained during the period of general depression. For this reason, the planters stood in need of special financial help from Government. The provision made in the budget for the grant of loans to coffee planters was very inadequate and required to be enhanced. In this connection, he brought to notice that there were inordinate delays in the disposal

of loan applications by the Land Mortgage Bank, and requested that instructions should be issued that delays ought not to occur.

The member then referred to a rumour to the effect that the dispensary attached to the Unani section of the Ayurvedic College was going to be abolished and requested that it ought not to be done, but that, on the other hand, every encouragement should be given to it.

Mr. Anekal SRINIVASAIENGAR suggested that details of receipts and expenditure relating to the transactions connected with Record of Rights, Irrigation Cess Fund and Road Fund should be given as appendices to the budgets in future with a view to enable members to know the particular authority in charge of each of these funds and how the respective funds were being administered, from time to time.

Mr. U. L. RAMACHANDRA RAO pleaded strongly for securing further industrial progress in the State. In his opinion, that was more important than even educational progress. He wished that a net work of industrial schools and technical institutes be started in all suitable centres. With the help of such schools and institutes, young men could find ways of earning their livelihood. Japan and western countries were monumental examples to show that with a resolute will and persistent effort, rapid progress could be secured by industrialisation. Japan, in particular, which was very backward in all respects only a few decades ago, was now a pioneer in every field and a force for the most powerful countries of the world to take note of. She supplied almost everything that the world market required, and this, at rock-bottom prices. There was the Technical Institute in Mysore City which had provided training for many young men and these were living happily in various fields. If similar institutions were started in all other important towns, the young men of the surrounding localities would similarly be enabled to make a living.

As electricity was a *sine qua non* for all industrial concerns, he requested that the rate per unit of power supplied to such concerns should be reduced substantially as an inducement to future undertakings. This, he hoped, would not result in any losses to the department. Even apart from the question of reducing the working expenses of the department, he thought that larger profits would accrue to the department if the rates were reduced, since more and more concerns would apply for supply of power.

He also requested Government to give financial aid to industrialists direct, since they were not getting sufficient accommodation by way of loans, etc., from the Mysore Bank and even in cases in which it gave loans, the rates of interest charged were unduly heavy.

He then dwelt at length on the harassment caused by Pathans, Marwaris and other itinerant money-lenders to poor people to whom they lent money, when most needed by them, at literally ruinous rates of interest, *e.g.*, 2 annas per rupee per month. There was nothing which these money-lenders would not accept as security for moneys lent, and there was no case in which even a few annas were lent without something being pawned by the borrowers. As a result of this, petty thefts had increased in the villages. These money-lenders were once doing similar havoc on a vast scale in Hyderabad and they were therefore expelled from that State. Most of them had however found a safe harbour in the Mysore State, and specially in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore. Many poor families had been ruined in those cities and in the surrounding villages. He requested the Government to take specially urgent and stringent action to put an end to the depredations of these money-lenders who were proving both a nuisance and a menace to innocent citizens of the State. The transactions of these money-lenders, in a word, were a standing disgrace to the fair name of Mysore.

In conclusion, he requested the Education Department to give every possible encouragement to Hindi, as it was bound to play an important part in the future political history of India.

Mr. PUTTASWAMY GOWDA of Malvalli Taluk pointed out the marked

disparity as between the grants made to the two most important departments of Government, *viz.*, Agriculture and Education. While as much as Rs. 52 lakhs had been provided for education, only Rs. 10 lakhs had been provided for agriculture. He stressed that as between the two, the Agricultural Department was certainly more important, because while education, no doubt, led to knowledge. agriculture provided food which was necessary for the very existence of the individual. Education was certainly desirable, but it was possible for men to live even without education. Without food, however, life would be impossible. For these reasons, he requested that a very much larger grant be made for agriculture. When this was done and people had enough to eat, they would begin to appreciate education, take to it more kindly, and educational progress, accompanied by agricultural advance, would make for the country's prosperity on sound and lasting lines.

After complimenting the Dewan for the many great works carried out during his term of office, the speaker commented that the list of achievements, long though it was, somehow looked blank on account of the failure of the Government so far to take up one work of outstanding importance and utility, *viz.*, the Shimsha bridge in respect of which repeated representations had been made by the representatives of the Malvalli Taluk at almost every session of the Assembly for the past several years.

The PRESIDENT replied that Government were hoping to sanction the bridge in the course of the budget year and that, in the meantime, the District Board had been asked to provide its quota of the cost.

At 6-5 p.m., the House rose for the day to meet again at 12 of the clock the following day.

FOURTH DAY.

Thursday, 17th June 1937.

The House reassembled at 12 of the clock in the Jagan Mohan Palace Pavilion on Thursday, 17th June 1937, *Rajamantrapravina* S. P. Rajagopalachari, First Member of Council, in the Chair.

At the outset, **Mr. B. L. BYANNA** pointed out that as against 6 days usually allowed for the Budget Session of the Assembly, only 5 days had been allowed for the present session, of which elections to the Senate and to each of the panels of the three Standing Committees as also the taking of the oath of allegiance by every member of the House practically covered a day. Government Business also had taken away half a day. Thus even 4 full days were not left for non-official business. There were many more members who wished to speak on the Budget. Besides, Resolutions on the Budget and General Resolutions and Representations had yet to be gone through. The remaining time would not be sufficient for transacting all these items of business. This was why sometimes as many as 7 days used to be allotted for the budget session of the House in the past. In the circumstances, he requested extension of the period of the session by at least a day.

MANY MEMBERS joined Mr. Byanna in making this request.

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI promised to consider the request.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Grants to Municipalities.

Q.—33. **Mr. Tudki RAMANNA GOWDA** (Tirthahalli Taluk).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) what grants have been sanctioned by Government to the several municipalities in the State from June 1934 to end of 1936 ;

(*b*) out of this, how much has been sanctioned for the major municipalities; what are their names; what is the amount granted to each such municipality ;

(*c*) (i) what is the total number of minor municipalities; (ii) what are their names; (iii) what is the amount granted to each of them? (Yearwar details may kindly be furnished.)